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Orchestration. By C. FORSYTH. London, Macmillan & Co.; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1914. Pp. xi, 517.

This work, a volume in The Musician's Library, is written as a guide to students of music who are composing for the orchestra. The author's plan is "first, to describe our modern orchestral instruments, where they sprang from, how they developed, and what they are to-day; next, to trace the types of music which have been reflected in these constructional changes and, in especial, the types most familiar since Beethoven's time. Without some knowledge on these points the student is working in the dark." "The main-lines of study concern the original type of instruments, then its modifications, and last its use in its present-day perfection,—or in some cases, one must say, very partial perfection. A good deal of space has been devoted to explaining the String-technique. This is a subject not often studied from the outsider's point of view." The book opens with a list of instruments and a table of compasses; next comes an introductory chapter on classification; and then the four principal divisions of the work take up, in order, the instruments of percussion, the brass, the wood-wind and the stringed instruments. The writing, though condensed, is clear, and leavened with a pleasant touch of humor; there are nearly 300 illustrative excerpts (more or less compressed) from modern scores. I am not competent to appraise the volume on its technical side; but I have found it useful and interesting from the side of the psychology of music; it is, indeed, precisely the type of technical work upon musical composition that the psychologist needs. The author never loses sight of historical continuity; and a remark like the following (there are many such remarks) is illuminative: "a seventeenth-century Horn-player, if we could resuscitate him, would probably be considerably astonished at the Horn-playing which he would hear at a present-day Symphony-concert. But if he were a good Horn-player, it would not be many weeks before he would be quite competent to 'make one' in the orchestral quartet." There are also many valuable observations upon the feelings, simple and subtle, aroused by instrumental color and by phrasing. I do not hesitate to recommend the book to experimental psychologists. A second edition might be improved by the addition of a systematic bibliography.

E. B. T.

An Introduction to General Psychology. By R. M. OGDEN. London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, Longmans, Green and Co., 1914. Pp. XVIII, + 270.

As an apology for lengthening the list of textbooks in psychology, the author acknowledges two principal motives: (1) to furnish a general elementary text which will "supply the student with the sort of introduction into the science of mind that will enable him, on the one hand, to connect his psychology with everyday life, and, on the other hand, to apprehend the bearings of this science upon philosophy, education, sociology, and biology," and (2) to act upon the "conviction that the time has come when we must modify some of our psychological principles and conceptions, with reference to the more recent investigations of the thought-processes."

In regard to the first motive it must be admitted that the author is in good company. The last few years have shown unmistakable indications of a tendency to make the science of psychology less abstract and to reinstate the system of values which obtains in experiences of common life. The problem as to the wisdom of de-

ferring to the interests of students in the questions of the day, or of presenting scientific facts for their own sake in the uncouth rigor of the science, an author must solve for himself. Personally, the reviewer believes that a compromise may be made by studiously selecting as illustrations of the facts and laws of the science those incidental experiences of daily life which most easily lend themselves to such interpretation. Under this sort of treatment psychology would certainly be spared the fate of being required to masquerade in the ill-fitting garments of other disciplines.

With respect to the second motive, the reviewer cannot escape the feeling that the dogmatic presentation of thought-elements is still premature. It was but a few years ago that the same author specifically stated his inability to obtain adequate introspective descriptions of continued thought-processes in terms of content. We now find the unconscious *task* and the *determining tendency* either made part of the conscious element, thought, or left unexplained, and the thought-element is presented to us without attributive description or differentiation from other elements. May it not again be said that the explanation for this procedure is to be found in "the unconscious bias of laboratories" directed by adherents of the school to whose founder the present text is inscribed?

In Part I psychology is defined as a study of mental happenings which takes into account (1) structural contents of consciousness, (2) psychophysiological relations, and (3) purposive mental organization and function. Very wisely the final definition of consciousness is left in terms of the entire material of the book. Consciousness has unity, bears personal reference, and may, under certain conditions, be called a soul. The methods which are used to analyze and describe mental life are retrospection, which is the more proper form of introspection, and to some extent the method of behavior. The importance of the *problem*, of the *directive selection* of processes, and of *interpretation* of results in observational description is emphasized.

Part II describes the analytical facts of mind under the usual headings of the sense departments. Some of the queries which arise from the study of these chapters are: (1) Is it consistent to speak of a colorless series as having color tone? (2) Why confine adaptation to local stimulation in vision? (3) Is not 20,000 vd. too low for the average upper limit of tone? (4) Are timbre, mellowness, and shrillness correlative qualities? (5) Is not 'touch' an antiquated rubric for the cutaneous, kinaesthetic, and bodily sense-groups?

In Part III the synthetic facts of mind are considered. Attention depends in part on the nature of mental activity displayed in interest and in part on the nature of mental contents as described in terms of attributive clearness. Other facts of synthesis are memory, perception, ideation, reaction, and emotion. Except for occasional tendencies to introduce epistemological interpretations and to emphasize purposive direction of mental processes, these subjects are treated, for the most part, in a conventional manner.

The book concludes with Part IV, which summarizes the issues of psychology under the topics: 'mind and body,' 'personality,' and 'character.' In this section the author specifically leaves the empirical level of the science for the interpretative and theoretical, and even sallies into the speculative and evaluative realms of some of the philosophical disciplines.

Noteworthy qualities of the text are its clarity of style and its unequivocal diction. The book reads well. In many places, however,

one feels the need of a proportionate balance between chapters and of a careful elimination of contradictory statements, but future editions will doubtless not elicit this negative criticism. It is certain that the book will meet the requirements of a large number of small institutions where psychology is taught less from an experimental point of view than with an aim to provide the elementary student with materials for general culture.

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CHRISTIAN A. RUCKMICH.

Psychology, General and Applied. By HUGO MUENSTERBERG. New York and London, D. Appleton and Co., 1914. Pp. xiv + 487.

Another book which aims to present psychology less abstractly and with more regard for the problems of everyday life has appeared among the textbooks of an unusually productive year. After the introductory chapters, the volume is divided into sections on 'causal psychology,' 'purposive psychology,' and 'applied psychology.' A sharp demarcation is made between the first two, viz., between an objective, structural, and causal explanation of mental states and a subjective, meaningful, and purposive interpretation of the mental life of the self.

Under the caption of 'causal psychology,' the author comes to the conclusion that in the realm of conscious states "there is no direct causal connection possible and that it cannot be introduced by the construction of a subconscious mental machinery." The psychologist must recognize "the general postulate that every single mental state be understood as the accompaniment of a special brain process." After a discussion of the scope and methods of causal psychology, a brief account of the neural substrate is, therefore, given. The chapter on 'stimulation,' however, surprises us in that physiological stimulation does not receive so much attention as the heading would indicate; especially is this true of the lower and internal senses. 'Sensation' would probably be the more appropriate title.

The chapter on 'inhibition' gives occasion for discussing the well-known *action theory* in terms of which the facts of attention, apperception, emotion, thought, the *Aufgabe*, and the allied tendencies are here or elsewhere explained. The meaning of a perception is given by the preparation "for an adjusted line of action." This 'motor setting' is also responsible for the varying functions of the idea. But in space perceptions, the motor aspect, which Wundt emphasizes in his genetic doctrine, is held to be secondary to "the central process itself with which the motor reaction starts."

The closing chapters of this section describe personality, individual differences in the social group, and the union, submission, self-assertion, organization, and achievements of individuals. In the second section the purposive life of the individual and of social units is discussed under the separate headings of the soul, meaning, creation, and practical and ideal relations. In the last section the branches of practical, applied psychology are considered in the light of causal and of purposive psychology; but of the two, the reviewer notes the prominence of causal interpretation; in most cases the purposive aspects seem forced and unnatural and the illustrative citations seem to come from descriptive psychology.

The book is written in the author's customary readable style, but at the expense of concise and definite statement. The presentation suggests an enormous generalized fund, and an unusually comprehensive grasp of psychological data, but the absence of footnotes and